



## FACULTY OF SCIENCE

### DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES

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| <b>MODULE</b> | <b>GGR0017</b><br>ETHICS, JUSTICE AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT |
| <b>CAMPUS</b> | <b>APK</b>  |
| <b>EXAM</b>   | <b>November 2015</b>  |

|                           |                                   |                |                     |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>DATE</b>               | <b>2 November 2015</b>            | <b>SESSION</b> | <b>8:30 - 11:30</b> |
| <b>ASSESSOR(S)</b>        | <b>DR. C.J. KELSO</b>             |                |                     |
| <b>EXTERNAL MODERATOR</b> | <b>PROF. K. MEARNS</b><br>(UNISA) |                |                     |
| <b>DURATION</b>           | <b>3 HOURS</b>                    | <b>MARKS</b>   | <b>150</b>          |

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**NUMBER OF PAGES: 2 PAGES**

#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Answer ANY THREE questions.**
- 2. Number your answers clearly.**
- 3. Answer in essay format.**

**QUESTION 1**

*The field of environmental ethics concerns “how humans must and ought to relate themselves to nature? How are humans to value nature in the context of other social problems?” (Light and Rolston, 2003).*

Provide a critical introduction to the field of Environmental Ethics. Give an overview of some of the central concerns in the field as well as the main approaches, conclude by indicating which approach (or elements of particular approaches) you feel is likely to be the most effective in promoting long-term environmental sustainability.

[50]

**QUESTION 2**

*“Nature conservation policies are highly political issues and they cannot be evaluated if they are treated separately from the milieu in which they first emerged” (Carruthers, 1995).*

South African National Parks are often associated with histories of dispossession. Examine the historical creation of national parks in South Africa, with reference to examples of your choice, and explain how this highly politicized history has led to particular management issues for these parks today.

[50]

**QUESTION 3**

*“... reflect a larger pattern of what I call green militarization, as the use of military and paramilitary (military-like) actors, techniques, technologies, and partnerships in the pursuit of conservation” (Lunstrum, 2014).*

Explain the concept of green militarization, contextualise where and why it is occurring and critique it as a proposed solution to biodiversity depletion.

[50]

**QUESTION 4**

*“... my key argument remains valid: it is necessary to reveal the underlying reasons for disagreement about how to act in response to climate change before it is possible to find constructive ways of acting politically in the world” (Hulme, 2015).*

In the context of the above quote, provide an assessment of the political process of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CoP to the UNFCCC). Present the central political divisions that have formed around attempts to reach internationally binding greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. Conclude by stating briefly what you anticipate will result from CoP21 in Paris in December.

[50]

**QUESTION 5**

*Are sustainable development and the capitalist economic system inherently contradictory?*

Provide a critical assessment of this question with reference to the value systems associated with the globalisation of capitalism.

[50]

**TOTAL** [150]

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